

An Archaeological Survey
of portions of the
Mound Facility, Montgomery County, Ohio

by

Robert V. Riordan

Submitted to

Monsanto Research Corporation
Miamisburg, Ohio

Lead Agency:
U.S. Department of Energy

Public Archaeology Report No. 18
Laboratory of Anthropology
Wright State University
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Abstract

The U.S. Department of Energy Mound Facility property was the subject of this phase I and II literature search and archaeological location survey. The Facility is located in Montgomery County, Ohio, south of Miamisburg; the survey was conducted on a newly-acquired 124 acre tract of sloping land directly south of the original facility, and on undeveloped land in the existing Lab acreage (c. 45 acres). The areas of the new property that were not on steep slopes were shovel-tested at a 20 meter interval. Two archaeological sites were discovered by the survey, 33 MY 633 and 634, the latter a modern farmstead revealed by the literature search and verified by shovel testing. 33 MY 633 was the find spot of a single chert flake. Neither site is regarded as having eligibility potential for the National Register, and no further work is recommended at either location. No further archaeological work is recommended for the property prior to its development. The undeveloped area within the original Facility acreage is on steep slopes, unsuitable for human occupation, or is heavily disturbed, and no additional work is recommended there.

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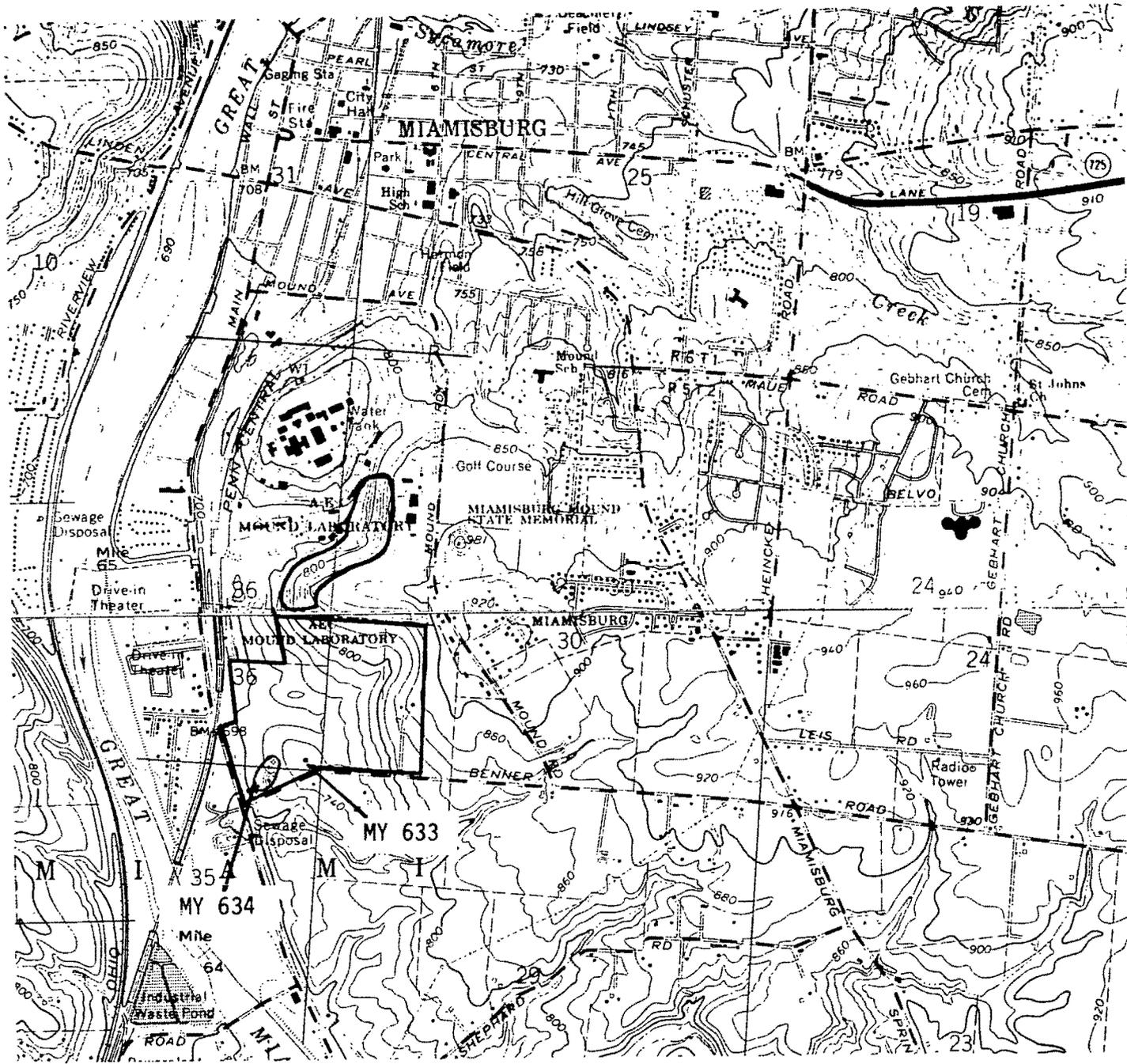
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Introduction

A request for proposals to perform a phase I literature search and phase II archaeological survey of portions of the Mound Facility operated for the U.S. Government by Monsanto Research Corporation was circulated in the spring of 1987. Following a meeting between Mound officials and the author on June 15, a proposal was submitted to Monsanto through Wright State University's Office of Research Services. The contract was authorized by Monsanto in July. Fieldwork was performed in early September of 1987.

The Mound Facility is located south of the city of Miamisburg, in Montgomery County, Ohio, and overlooks the Great Miami River to the west. It was established in the 1940s, originally to pursue research activities in nuclear weaponry. Research and development is now involved with nuclear weapons, radioactive heat sources for terrestrial and space applications, the production and sale of stable isotopes, energy research in nuclear, fossil and related fields, the management of nuclear wastes, and the hydrogen cycle (Press 1979:381).

The area of primary concern is a recently-acquired 124 acre tract bordering the original facility on the south (figure 1). It is bordered by Benner Road on the south, the Mound Facility on the north, private small tracts on the east that front on Mound Road, and by the Miami and Erie Canal (owned by the Miami Conservancy District) and the Conrail Railroad on the west. This property was farmland before its purchase and today is vacant with a ground cover of woods, scrub growth, and meadow. Farm



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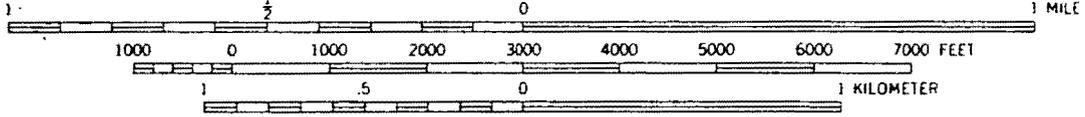


Figure 1. Project Area
 Map is portions of USGS Franklin and Miamisburg 7.5 minute Quadrangles (rev. 1974)

structures that were still standing on the property were demolished after the purchase. The majority of the property slopes downhill from east to west, with steep slopes down toward the south along the northern border with the existing Mound Facility. Along this border and on this slope some seepage of low-level radioactive contaminants has occurred, following the drainage patterns (personal communication from F.R. Stotler on July 1, 1987). Universal Transverse Mercator (U.T.M.) coordinates for this property, all in zone 16, are:

northeast: E 733310 N 4389410
southeast: E 733290 N 4388820
southwest: E 732550 N 4388690

Also to be considered is undisturbed acreage (45 acres) on the original Mound Facility, most of which occupies steep slopes.

This survey was mandated by the need to assure compliance by the Mound Facility with the National Historic Preservation Act (Public Law 89-665), and to ensure that recommendations could be made that would "assure unimpeded use of the site areas identified for future construction" (Appendix III).

Environmental Setting

The Great Miami River is located just west of the project area, where a short tributary of the pre-glacial Hamilton River ran south from a col in the Miamisburg area during the Teays and Deep Stage times. This col was cut by the Illinoisan glacier (Norris et al 1948:29-31). This deeply-cut valley filled with Wisconsin till, and the surface of the project area at the very base of the slope on the west is covered by recent alluvium (Ibid.). The soils of the project area include examples from the Miamian-Celina association on the western edge, "deep, mainly gently sloping to moderately steep, well drained and moderately well drained soils that have a moderately fine textured and fine textured subsoil; formed in thin loess and glacial till" (Davis et al 1976). The dominant soil association of the new property and the existing Facility is the Milton-Ritchey-Millsdale, with soils that are "moderately deep and shallow, nearly level to very steep, well drained and very poorly drained. . .and have a moderately fine textured and fine textured subsoil; formed in glacial till over limestone" (Ibid.). Limestone bedrock is noted in the same source as lying 20-40 inches below the surface, with surface exposure seen by this survey (likely due to the erosion to which this association is subject [Ibid.]) on the eastern, uphill side just below the parking area.

The faunal assemblage of the area consists of a large variety of mammalian, reptilian, aquatic and avian species (cf. Hamilton and Whitaker 1979, Trautman 1957, Blincoe 1964, Conant

1951). Excavated faunal elements from Ohio prehistoric sites include white-tailed deer, elk, raccoon, rabbit, beaver, fox, opossum, turkey, waterfowl, passenger pigeon, several kinds of turtles, and others (Smith n.d.).

In the early nineteenth century, at the time of the earliest land surveys, the western edge of the project area was dominated by a bottomland hardwood forest, while the slopes of the new and old acreage of the Facility were covered by an oak-sugar maple forest.

The bottomland forests "occupied older valleys and terraces of major streams as well as recent alluvium. Several types are recognized. . . (of which) only the first three appear to be climax associations: beech-white oak, beech-maple, beech-elm-ash-yellow buckeye, elm-sycamore-river birch-red maple and sweet gum-river birch" (Gordon 1966). The oak-sugar maple forests were dominated by white and red oak, black walnut, black and sugar maple, white ash, red elm, basswood, and bitternut and shagbark hickories (Ibid.).

Literature Search

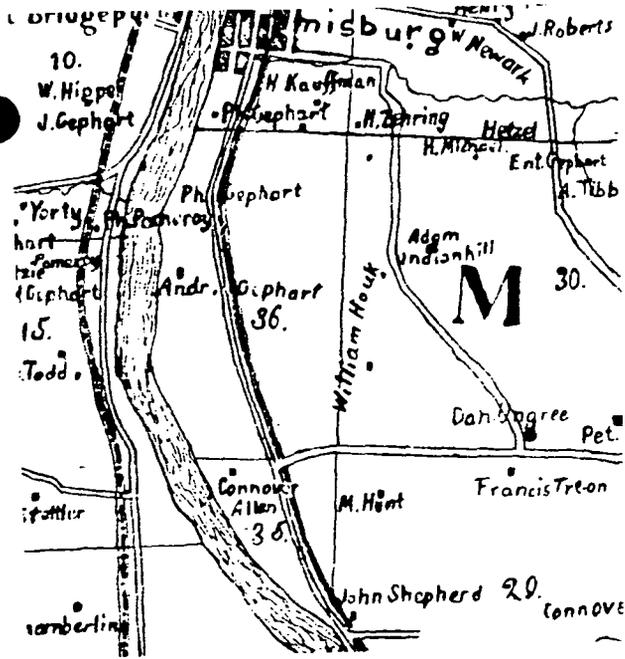
The literature search for this project has included archival sources relating to the history of the area (Beers 1882, Forrestal 1977, Howe 1900, Hover and Barnes et al 1919, Light 1968, Press 1979, Smith 1964), county atlases (Heins 1851, Everts 1875, Fox 1895, and Anonymous n.d. [but circa 1930-36]), archaeological site files at Wright State University and the Ohio Historical Center (checked on August 27 and September 14, respectively), and reports of previous archaeological work done in the vicinity of the project area (Anonymous 1905, Mills 1914, Heilman and Mooney 1980, Riordan 1987, Riordan and McIntyre 1980, and Skinner 1986). In addition, Montgomery County Administration Building records related to the ownership of the Facility's new acreage were investigated in early August of 1987 by Marjorie A. Brown, an M.A. graduate of the Wright State History Department's program in archival management (Brown n.d.).

None of the literature sources consulted indicated the presence of any archaeological sites in the project area, except that the atlases showed there had been farm buildings at two locations, one in the southwestern corner of the property (and included in the 1875 atlas) and another group where the gravel parking area is located today at the top of the hillside in the southeast corner, the latter depicted in the 1851 atlas and recently razed to create level parking for contractors and delivery vehicles working at the Facility.

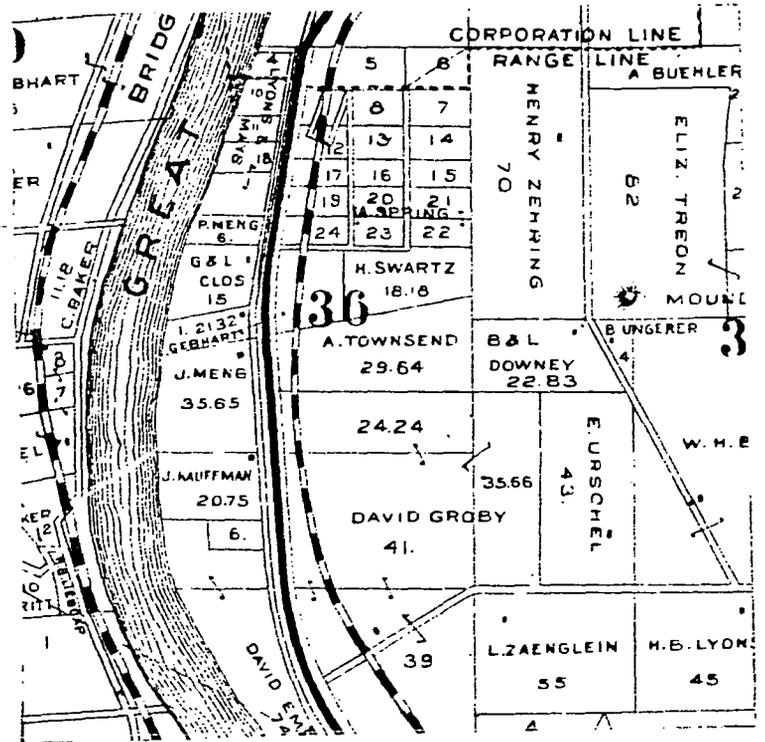
Systematic archaeological fieldwork has been done at several locations near, but not previously within, the project area.



Everts 1875



Heins 1851



Fox 1895

Figure 2. Nineteenth Century Atlas Maps of Project Area

Heilman and Mooney (1980) report work done to clear construction of a conduit crossing of the Great Miami at Miamisburg, and the detection of a nineteenth century historic site area on the west bank of the river. Skinner (1986) excavated shovel tests north of the Miamisburg Mound, on Park property adjacent to the golf course, finding no archaeological remains. Riordan and McIntyre (1980) surveyed the area where the new Chautauqua Road bridge was installed, finding two small sites (33 MY 488 and 495), a chert flake find spot and a historic trash scatter, respectively. Riordan (1987) did a survey just prior to the fieldwork reported here, southwest of this project area, for the extension of the South Montgomery County Bikeway on the west side of the Cincinnati-Dayton Road between Rice Field and the Montgomery-Warren County line. No sites were newly discovered in the field, but a number of sites earlier discovered and inventoried (but not included in any summary report) by Alan Tonetti, former Regional Preservation Officer at Wright State, were examined and assessed. Prehistoric loci discussed included sites 33 MY 142-146, 419-428, and 459-462. Historic loci included 33 MY 147, 148, and 302, 303, 309, 310 (the latter four all mill sites). Most of these sites are over 2 km from the project area, but MY 309 lies across Cincinnati-Dayton Road, just west of the project border. The prehistoric sites contain components ranging from Paleo-Indian to Fort Ancient in cultural affiliation (see the next section for definitions).

Tonetti and Wright State students also did some survey work in November of 1978 in fields northeast of the intersection of

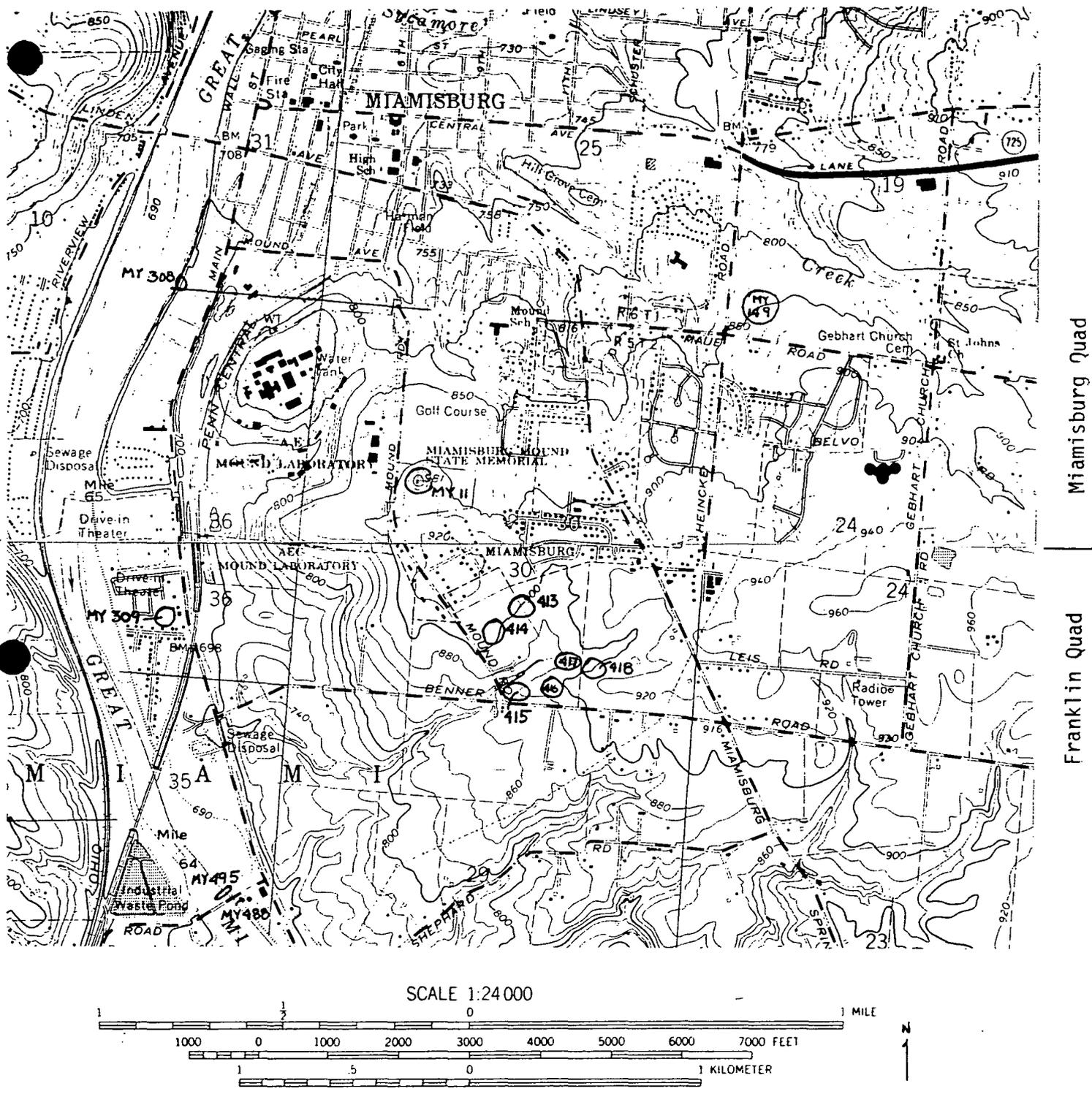


Figure 3. USGS Quadrangles with Sites

Mound and Benner Roads, east of the project area. This yielded six more prehistoric sites: 33 MY 413-418. Of these, MY 414 contains an Adena component that may be related to the Miamisburg Mound, which is just 1 km NNW of the site. MY 414 also has a Late Archaic component; except for these, and an historic presence at MY 413, all of the sites consist of unidentified prehistoric components.

The Miamisburg Mound (33 MY 11) is located just east of the east edge of the Mound Facility property; the western view from the top of the mound affords an excellent overlook of the Mound Facility (Plate 1). The mound is about 21 meters high, perhaps a meter lower than it was before an attempt to excavate it in 1869 decreased its height (Ohio Historical Society n.d.). Two human burials were found in that effort, in two distinct graves at different elevations within the mound, one at eight and one at thirty-six feet below the summit (Ibid. and Anonymous 1905). The mound has been assigned to the Adena culture of the Early Woodland period, and was probably built in the 500-300 B.C. period. It is one of the two largest mounds of the culture, the other being the Grave Creek Mound in Moundsville, West Virginia. The mound, like many other Adena mounds, was constructed on the edge of an upland formation above a river valley.

Two other sites complete the inventory of those within approximately 3 km of the project area. 33 MY 308 is another mill site, a sawmill recorded from a location given in the Everts atlas (1875). Its disposition is unknown: it may presently lie underneath the levee along the Great Miami, or under the modern

housing or the road fronting the river. Site 33 MY 149 is a prehistoric locus reported by the former landowner to the Regional Archaeological Preservation Office at Wright State in 1976, but not verified in the field. Its cultural affiliation and temporal placement are unknown (for all sites see fig. 3).

The north-south oriented Miami and Erie Canal constitutes the extreme southwestern border of the project area. No structures related to the canal are indicated by the atlases within the project area, although lock houses did exist both north and south of the project area (Heins 1851, Light 1968:150-151).

The Everts 1875 atlas shows that the C.C.C. & I. Railroad traversed the extreme southwestern corner of the project area, across what was then the Groby farm, east of the canal. It apparently followed the higher elevation above the canal, just east of which were located the farm buildings (Everts 1875; fig. 2). This line was used before the bridge was constructed over the Great Miami, and later abandoned south of the present bridge (the bridge is in the County Township map [c. 1930, Anonymous n.d.], but not in the 1895 atlas [Fox 1895]).

The archaeological survey work that has been done in the vicinity of the project area suggests that sites will most frequently be found near the Great Miami, on the floodplain and terraces of the river; that sites also exist in the uplands, and have been found by systematic work; and that sites will less frequently be found on sloping surfaces, as one would expect. On the basis of this, the project area did not seem to have a high

probability for site locations except where it is relatively level, particularly on the western edge and at a few spots along the hillside where the slope levels out.



Plate 1. View of Mound Facility from Miamisburg Mound

Cultural Setting

Human occupation of west-central Ohio became possible with the retreat of the Wisconsin glaciers at some time after 15,000 B.P. (Shane 1976: 29). The question of even earlier human penetration into the Americas, south of the glacial mass, is one surrounding which there is a continuing intense debate. Many sites have been advanced as evidence of human presence before c. 12,000 B.P., including Meadowcroft Rockshelter in southwestern Pennsylvania (Adovasio et al 1975), but none are without some problem that has resulted in less than equivocal acceptance (see Dincauze 1984 for a recent discussion of the debate).

The earliest archaeological sites recorded in the area were created by people with a lithic technology marked by the diagnostic fluted-base projectile points: this is the Paleo-Indian period of approximately 12,000 - 9000 B.P. These people occupied a tundra environment as members of small groups, hunting a variety of large and small game that was possibly supplemented by limited gathering of plant food resources. Paleo-Indian sites, the products of semi-nomadic movements, are characterized by low artifact densities (often single point finds) or as constituents of multi-component sites (site files, Wright State University Laboratory of Anthropology).

As the local environment became more dominated by deciduous forests and prairies, an Archaic cultural stage (and Archaic period of c. 9,000 - 3,000 B.P.) dominates the archaeological record. The Archaic cultures represent woodland hunter-

gatherers. Their technology proliferated in the direction of tools that could extract and exploit a rich variety of food and material resources, including artifacts useful in exploiting the woodland setting itself (e.g. ground stone axes, perforators, celts) and its food resources (varying projectile point forms, spearthrower weights, etc.). There are numerous sites recorded from this period. The increase in numbers of sites over the previous period is surely a reflection of the growth of the size of the resident population as the carrying capacity of the environment increased, as well as the sheer length of the Archaic period. A seasonal round of resource exploitation is expected to characterize the period, represented archaeologically by large base camps and small sites of short occupation or limited or special use.

The Woodland period (c. 3,000 - 1,000 B.P.) is a time when certain currents activated in the late Archaic reached fruition. These included the development of an agricultural economy based on imported domesticates and the possible manipulation of native plants (Adovasio and Johnson 1981, Struever and Vickery 1973), the flowering of a ceremonial system that honored the dead with earthwork constructions and status-linked artifacts often fashioned from exotic raw materials, and the development of a rich craft industry in ceramics. Sites of the early Woodland (Adena) period include conical burial mounds, mounds inside circles, and earthwork enclosures on stream terraces (cf. Clay 1987 for a recent discussion of Adena enclosures). One of the two largest Adena mounds, the Miamisburg Mound, is just

northeast of the project area. It yielded two human burials and exhibited evidence for multiple stages of construction when investigated in 1869. It was purchased in 1920 by Charles F. Kettering, and given to the Ohio Historical Society in 1929 (Ohio Historical Society n.d.).

Middle Woodland (Hopewell) sites include mounds, mound and earthwork complexes, and hilltop enclosures (with a nearby example in Carlisle Fort, above Twin Creek, west of the Great Miami). Another example, the West Carrollton Fort Works (33 My 9), located northeast of the project area on the bluff south of the Great Miami, has been destroyed by construction of modern housing. Habitation sites for either subperiod are poorly documented, although small examples have been found on floodplains, and may be associated with maize horticulture in Middle Woodland times (Prufer 1964). Mound sites are the visible remains of the mortuary subsystems of the Adena and Hopewell cultures, and generally offer little information about domestic lifeways. Surface components with ceramic artifacts are particularly rare in west-central Ohio.

The Late Woodland subperiod represented a time during which the incorporation of maize into the economy and lifeway brought about many changes in social and political organization and the archaeological settlement patterns that result from such changes. The Fort Ancient period (c. 1,000 - 350 B.P.) that follows reveals these changes in the form of defended villages wherein larger numbers of people than ever before were clustered, located on or adjacent to floodplains of larger streams. Diagnostic

elements of this and late Woodland assemblages include triangular and pentagonal projectile points; grit- and/or shell-tempered ceramic jars with guilloche designs on the shoulder are typical of Fort Ancient (cf. Griffin 1966 for illustrations). Several major Fort Ancient sites are in west-central Ohio, including the Incinerator Site south of Dayton, the Erp site north of Dayton, and the Anderson and Taylor villages along the Little Miami River in Warren County. Many smaller locations are also known, with several excavated examples east of Dayton (Brose and White 1979, Riordan and Dewey 1980). The smaller sites appear to have been seasonal extractive sites, suggestive of hunting and gathering loci.

The protohistoric period, when resident Indian groups were in place and in contact with, but not yet supplanted by, the Euro-American population, lasted from the early 1600s A.D. to about 1795. Tribal identifications of early protohistoric groups is an uncertain business, but the Mosopolea are thought to have been present in the seventeenth century and driven out of Ohio by the Iroquois (Wheeler-Voegelin 1974: 173-4). Other transient groups likely included the Huron (Wyandots), Miami, and with certainty by the early eighteenth century, the Shawnee. The presence of historically-recorded villages such as Chillicothe (Oldtown) in Greene County and Piqua (Pickaway) in Clark County assures us that their residents roamed the area, exploiting its resources just as earlier prehistoric occupants had, and creating and leaving behind them archaeological sites. The absence of virtually any recorded sites from the period besides the main

villages can probably be attributed to our lack of knowledge of the surface appearance and material correlates of such sites, and the likelihood is strong that the presence of Euro-American trade goods at these sites may cause them to be systematically mistaken for (and recorded) either as single-component Euro-American sites of the nineteenth century, or multicomponent sites, with their lithic debris and Euro-American items viewed as resulting from distinct occupations.

The Treaty of Greenville of 1795 opened southwest Ohio to White settlement. Miamisburg was originally founded as Hole's Station, where a blockhouse was sited in 1799. By the second decade of the nineteenth century, a number of industries had been established (mills, distillery, pork processing, etc.). The Miami Canal was begun in the 1830s (Howe 1900). It occupies a north-south course adjacent to the southwest corner of the project area, east of and adjacent to the Cincinnati-Dayton Road. Three separately-incorporated canals were later combined to form the Miami and Erie Canal, stretching from the Ohio River to Lake Erie at Toledo (Howe 1900). The Cincinnati-Dayton Road appears on the 1851 Heins atlas, and was a major early north-south route (see figure 2).

Field Methods

The fieldwork for the archaeological survey was conducted on September 2 and 3 of 1987. The author (Riordan) directed a crew of three (S. Arnold, R. Noval, and T. Tucky).

Much of the surface of the project area (new acreage) slopes downward from east to west on 10 to 20 percent slopes. Along its northern side, where the slopes are especially steep, the slope is from the north down to the south-southwest at about a 20-40 percent rate. The previously-unbuilt hillside inside the original Mound Facility grounds is also a 20 percent (or steeper slope). The entire project area (=new acreage) was covered by either grass, scrub woods, a more mature forest, or the gravel parking lot at the top of the hill (on the east). The cover in all cases prevented a visual inspection of the surface.

An archaeological site was defined as a locus of some past human activity that has left behind material evidence of its occurrence; this could range from a single artifact (any object made or recognizably altered by man) to the many thousands or more that could represent a large residential unit. The survey technique adopted was shovel testing, with tests systematically spaced across the gentler slopes at a 20-meter interval. Shovel tests are holes dug about 36 cm square, and about 30-37 cm deep. The soil from a shovel test is screened through 1/4-inch mesh in order to discover any artifacts which may be present, the recognition of which would be definitional of an archaeological site. Areas with slopes steeper than 10-15% were not surveyed;

PROPERTY

PROPERTY

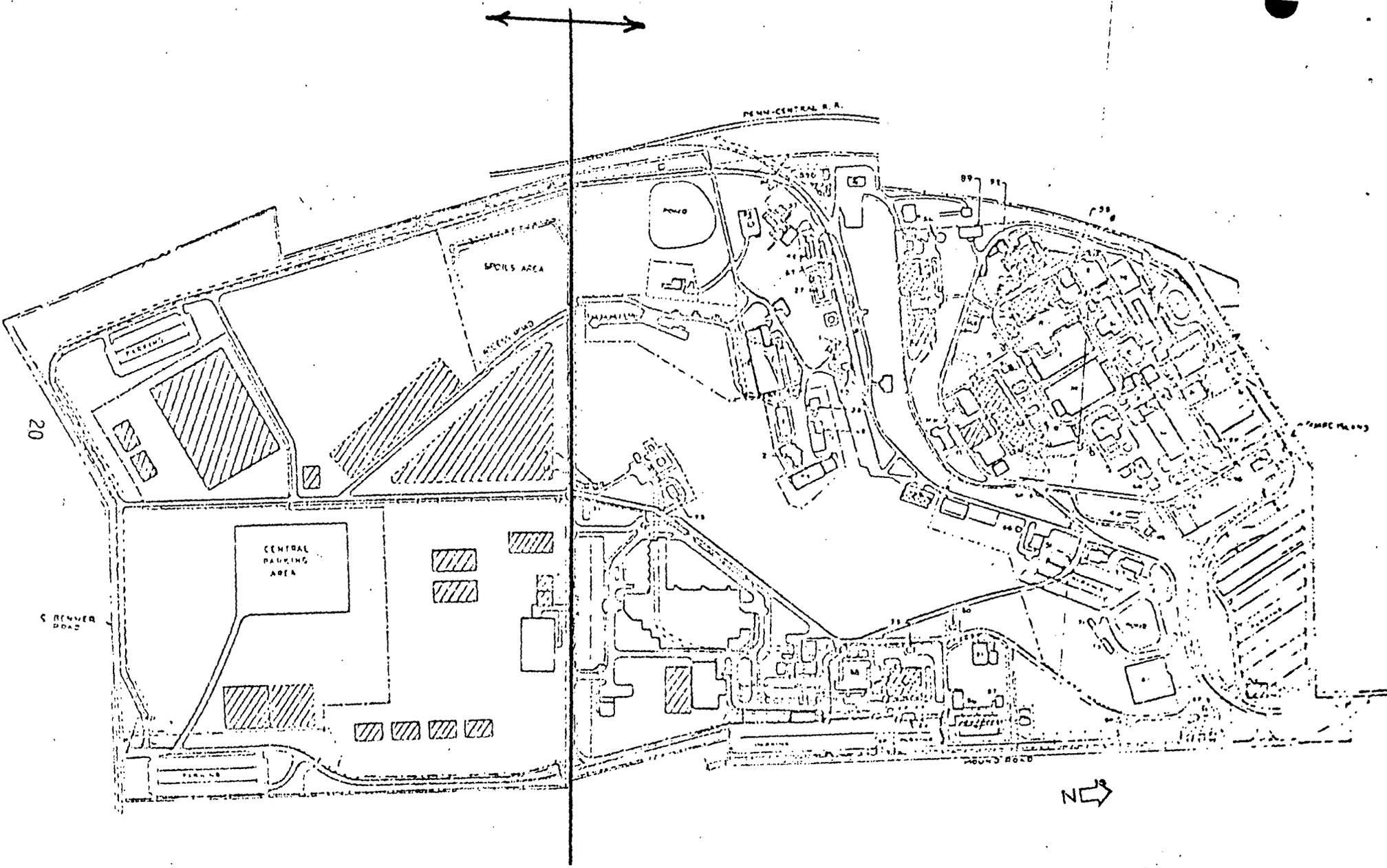


Figure 4. 20 Year Construction Plan

20 YEAR CONSTRUCTION PLAN
Revised 11/6/85

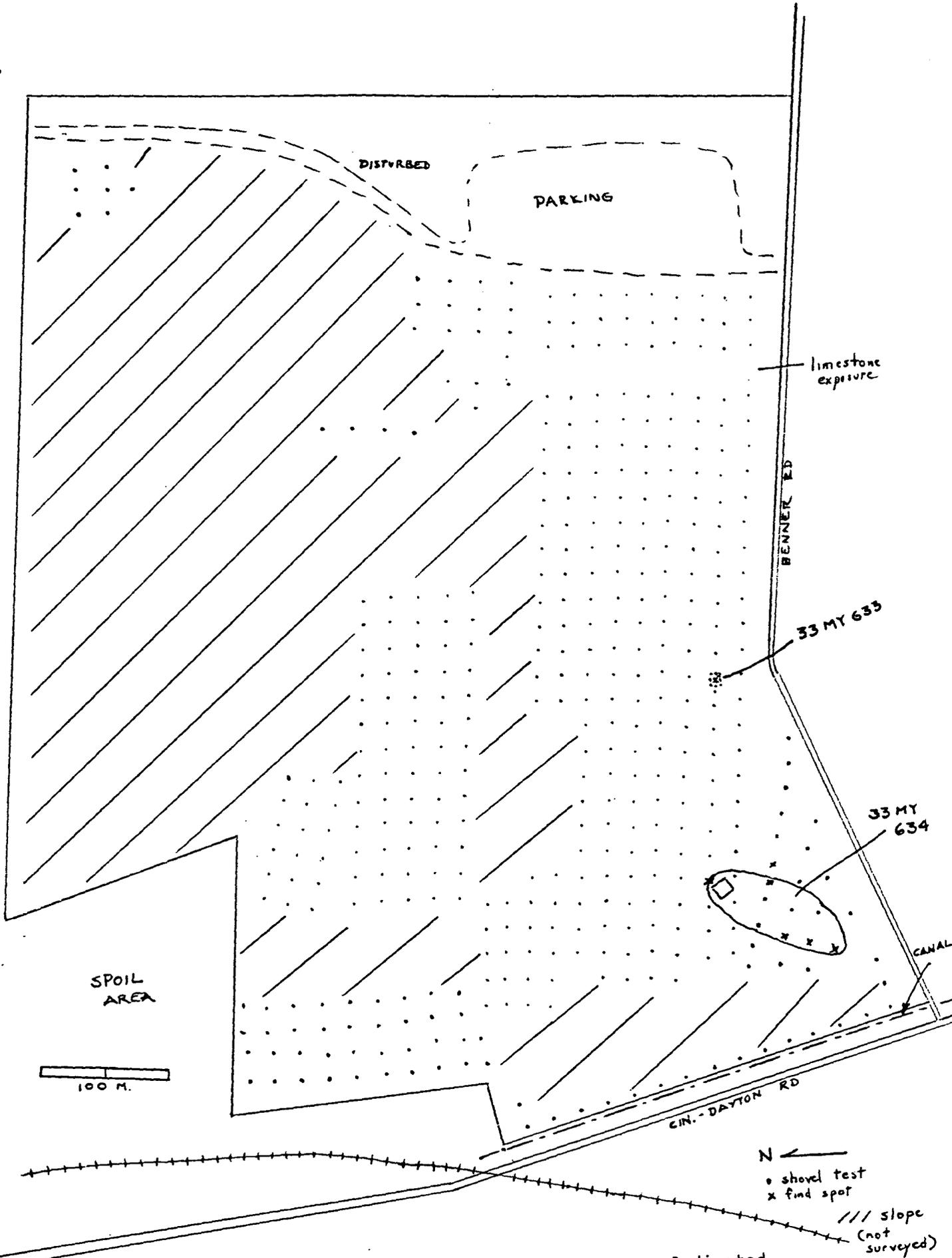


Figure 5. Project Area with Shovel Tests Indicated

they are subject to erosion, and are in any case too steep to have supported human habitation or activities likely to have left material traces.

Shovel testing was begun in the southeast corner of the new property. Tests were performed in transects 20 meters apart from each other, with the initial line 20 m north of Benner Road. Testing proceeded downhill, from east to west, with a 20 meter interval between tests along each transect. The presence of wooded slopes prevented the simple imposition of a grid of such tests; the area north of the canal, the field just south of the spoil area of the existing Facility on the northwest, and the small, relatively level area in the extreme northeast of the property near the guard station were all separately done. A total of 437 shovel tests were excavated on the property (figure 5).

Mr. Dennis Lammlein of the Mound Facility accompanied Riordan and Tucky on a drive through the original property, allowing us to view the unbuilt acreage within the Facility's boundaries. Most of it, about 35 acres, is on steep slopes (20% or higher), and the rest (on more level ground) is previously disturbed (and/or potentially contaminated).

At the end of work on the second day of field survey, when our testing was conducted on the northern portions of the property not occupied by steep slopes, the hands and feet of the crew and all artifacts recovered were submitted to monitoring for exposure to contaminants. No measurable levels were found on either the artifacts or us.



Plate 2. Shovel testing along Benner Road

Research Results and Recommendations

Of the 437 shovel tests excavated, artifacts were discovered in seven. These seven find locations were condensed into two archaeological sites: 33 MY 633, the Mound Facility Site, and 33 MY 634, the David Groby Farm (figures 1 & 5). No sites were found in the literature search.

33 MY 633: The Mound Facility Site was a find spot where a single primary reduction flake was recovered. Nine tests were dug nearby, eight of them three meters from the find spot in each major compass orientation (north, northeast, east, etc.) and one additional six meters to the west. No other artifacts were found. The site location is just west of a dry ditch that runs north-south across the property, on a piece of land that is quite level. This lies just below the major portion of the slope, near the bend in Benner Road. The presence of the single 4x2.7 cm flake does not appear to indicate the existence of a larger prehistoric component, although it is certainly possible that intensive excavations would reveal some additional artifacts. The site is not regarded as having the research potential required to make it eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. No additional archaeological work is recommended with regard to it.

33 MY 634: Six shovel tests recovered artifacts from the farmstead here referred to as the David Groby Farm Site. This is the farmstead that still had standing structures as of the last (1974) photorevision of the U.S.G.S. Franklin 7.5 minute

Quadrangle. The apparent builder of the original structures on the property was a David Groby, who is recorded as having purchased the land in 1865, and who owned the land until 1914 (Brown n.d.). Since then, there have been five owners prior to the United States Government's purchase the land in 1981 (Ibid.). One physical feature, a limestone barn foundation, is still to be seen, the northernmost outbuilding illustrated on the Quadrangle map. Artifacts recovered included one green and one brown bottle glass fragment, a .22 caliber shell, a bit of metal wire, one rectangular and two round nails, a metal spike, five pieces of clear window glass, a clear glass bottle base, and a rusted spark plug. None of this was definitely of nineteenth century age, while the sparkplug was diagnostic of the twentieth century use of the property. Traces of the gravel drive could be seen in the grass, and the whole complex is approximately 80 x 40 m along a rough NE-SW axis. Many more historic artifacts could undoubtedly be found with additional work, and indeed several other diagnostic artifacts of the site's twentieth century use were seen in this and nearby locations: at least five auto tires and the deck of a power lawnmower, all partially hidden by weeds.

This site is not regarded as a significant archaeological resource, since it is replicated on the landscape by numerous examples, both archaeological and architectural. No additional archaeological work is recommended for it.

Curation Location

The artifacts, fieldnotes and photographic documentation of this project are curated in the Laboratory of Anthropology at Wright State University, Dayton, Ohio.

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Valley. Ohio Archaeologist 30:4, 30-33.
- Riordan, Robert V. and Jamie McIntyre
 1980 An Archaeological Survey and Assessment of the
Chautauqua Road Bridge Replacement. Wright State
University Public Archaeology Report No. 11, Dayton.
- Shane, Linda C.K.
 1976 Late-glacial and postglacial palynology and chronology
of Darke County, west-central Ohio. Unpublished Ph.D.
dissertation, Kent State University.
- Skinner, Shaune M.
 1986 Archaeological Testing of a Proposed Development Area
Adjacent to the Miamisburg Mound, Montgomery County,
Ohio. Ohio Historical Society, Columbus.
- Smith, William E.
 1964 History of Southwest Ohio: The Miami Valley. Vol. 1.
Lewis Historical Publishing Co., New York.
- Smith, Harriet D.
 n.d. A study of the vertebrate life of the Little Miami
Valley. Manuscript on file, Laboratory of Anthropology,
Wright State University.
- Struever, Stuart and Kent Vickery
 1973 The beginnings of cultivation in the midwest-riverine
area of the United States. American Anthropologist
75:5, 1197-1220.

Trautman, Milton
1957 The Fishes of Ohio. Ohio State University Press,
Columbus.

Wheeler-Voegelin, Erminie
1974 Indians of Ohio and Indiana prior to 1795. Garland
Publishing Co.

Wright State University Laboratory of Anthropology: West Central
Ohio regional archaeological site files.

Appendix I
Ohio Archaeological Inventory Forms

OHIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY

for official use only

*Response required for acceptance of form

Coder _____
Date _____

A. Identification

*1. Type of Form (select as many as appropriate):

New Form Revised Form Transcribed Data

2. County Montgomery *3. Trinomial State Site Number 33- MY - 633

4. Site Name (s) Mound Facility

5. Project Site Number NA

6. Other State Site Number NA

7. Source (of Item A.5. and/or A.6.) _____

B. Location

*1. UTM Zone 16 or 17

Easting _____ 0

Northing _____ 0

2. Latitude _____ ° _____ ' _____ "

Longitude _____ ° _____ ' _____ "

*3. Township T2N Range 5E Not Applicable _____

Section 36 ¼ Section: _____ SW SE _____ NW _____ NE

Township Name Miami

Quadrangle Name Franklin

*5. Quadrangle Date 1965, photorevised 1974

1 9 _____

*6. Confident of Site Location Yes No

C. Ownership

*1. Name (s) Mound Facility

Address PO Box 32

City/Town, State, Zip Miamisburg, Ohio 45342

Phone (513) 866-7444

2. Tenant (if any) _____

Address _____

City/Town, State, Zip _____

Phone () _____

*3. Ownership Status (select only one, as appropriate):

Private (single)

Private (multiple)

Local Govt.

State Govt.

Federal Govt.

Multiple Govt.

Mixed-Govt./Private

Unknown

D. Temporal Affiliations

*1. Affiliations Present (select only one, as appropriate):

Prehistoric

Historic

Prehistoric and Historic

Unknown

Unrecorded

*Site No. 33 - MY - 633
Plotted

for official use only

Prehistoric

2. Prehistoric Temporal Period (s) Represented (select as many as appropriate):
 Unassigned Prehistoric Paleoindian
 Archaic: Unassigned Early Middle Late
 Woodland: Unassigned Early Middle Late
 Late Prehistoric Protohistoric Other (specify) _____

3. Minimum Number of Prehistoric Temporal Periods Represented (1)

4. Basis for Assignment of Prehistoric Temporal Period (s) (select as many as appropriate):
 Diagnostic Artifacts Diagnostic Features Radiometric
 Unrecorded Other (specify) _____

5. Prehistoric Cultural Component (s) Represented (see manual):
 a. _____
 b. _____
 c. _____
 d. _____
 e. _____
 f. _____

6. Describe how Prehistoric Temporal Period (s) and Cultural Component (s) were determined (list diagnostic artifacts and/or features; include type names, attach photographs and/or illustrations, and identify researcher). When listing artifacts and/or features please specify Prehistoric Cultural Component (s) by using letter designations from Item D.5.

Researcher _____

7. Categories of Prehistoric Materials Present at Site (select as many as appropriate):
 Lithics Ceramics Metal Faunal Remains Floral Remains
 Human Skeletal Remains Unrecorded Other (specify) _____

8. Specific Prehistoric Cultural Materials Collected:

Type	Count	Type	Count
primary reduction flake	1		
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

9. Affiliation Present (select only one, as appropriate):
 Aboriginal Non-Aboriginal Both Undetermined

10. Historic Temporal Period (s) Represented (select as many as appropriate):
 a. _____ Pre-1795 b. _____ 1796-1829 c. _____ 1830-1849
 d. _____ 1850-1879 e. _____ 1880-1899 f. _____ 1900-1929
 g. _____ 1930-1949 h. _____ 1950-1974 i. _____ 1975-2000
 j. _____ Historic k. _____ 18th Century l. _____ 19th Century
 m. _____ 20th Century n. _____ Historic Aboriginal

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11. Minimum Number of Historic Temporal Periods Represented _____

*12. Basis for Assignment of Historic Temporal Period (s) (select as many as appropriate):

- Diagnostic Artifacts Diagnostic Architectural Remains
- Diagnostic Features Documentary Evidence Oral Tradition
- Unrecorded Other (specify) _____

13. Describe how Historic Temporal Period (s) were determined (list any diagnostic architectural remains, diagnostic artifacts and/or features; include type names, attach photographs and/or illustrations, and identify researcher). When listing artifacts and/or features specify Historic Temporal Period (s) by using letter designations from Item D.10.

Researcher _____

*14. Functional Categories of Historic Materials Present at Site (select as many as appropriate):

- Kitchen Furniture Personal
- Toys & Games Printed Matter Religious/Ceremonial
- Military Weapons Transportation
- Architectural Misc. Hardware Const./Manufacturing Tools
- Agricultural Fuel/Energy Food Remains
- Clothing Unrecorded Unknown
- Other (specify) _____

15. Specific Historic Cultural Materials Collected:

Type	Count	Type	Count

General

16. Describe Prehistoric and/or Historic Cultural Materials observed but not collected. State reason (s) for not collecting.

none

17. Affiliated Ohio Historic Inventory Site Number and Name :

for official use only

Physical Description

1. Archaeological Setting (select only one, as appropriate):

- Rockshelter/Cave Open Unrecorded Unknown
- Submerged Other (specify) _____

2. Prehistoric Site Type (select as many as appropriate):

- Habitation: Camp Village Hamlet Unspecified Habitation
- Extractive: Quarry Workshop
- Ceremonial: Unspecified Mound Earth Mound Stone Mound
- Effigy Mound Mound Group Hilltop Enclosure
- Geometrical Earthwork Cemetery Isolated Burial (s)
- Petroglyph/Pictograph
- Other: Unknown Unrecorded Other (specify) _____

3. Historic Site Type (select as many as appropriate):

- Residential Commercial Social Government
- Religious Educational Mortuary Recreation
- Subsistence Industrial Health Care Military
- Transportation Unrecorded Unknown
- Other (specify) _____

4. State the bases on which site type assignment (s) were made.

find spot only

5. Site Condition (select only one, as appropriate):

- Undisturbed Disturbed - Extent Unknown Fully disturbed
- Destroyed Unrecorded Unknown

6. Dominant Agent (s) of Disturbance (select as many as appropriate):

- None Apparent Agriculture Historic Construction Water
- Transportation Archaeological Excavation Mining Vandalism
- Unrecorded Other (specify) _____

7. Nature of Disturbance/Destruction:

plowing in years past is likely

8. Current Dominant Land Use (see manual):

Pasture

9. Land Use History:

Agricultural during historic occupation

10. Site Elevation 239 Meters A.M.S.L. (elevation to be taken from UTM point)

11. Physiographic Setting of Site (select only one, as appropriate):

- Lake Plain Lexington Peneplain Unglaciaded Plateau
- Till Plain Glaciaded Plateau Unrecorded

for official use only

Glacial Geomorphology (select only one, as appropriate):

- Not Applicable Wisconsin End/Lateral Moraine
- Kansan Ground Moraine Wisconsin Kame/Kettle/Escher/Drumlin
- Illinoian Ground Moraine Wisconsin Lacustrine Deposit
- Illinoian Outwash Post Wisconsin Lacustrine Deposit
- Wisconsin Ground Moraine Wisconsin Outwash
- Unrecorded Other (specify) _____

*13. Regional Geomorphological Setting (select only one, as appropriate):

- Stream Valley Upland Hill Slope Beach Ridge
- Hill or Ridge Top Lake Plains Interfluvial Zone Unrecorded

*14. Local Environmental Setting (select only one, as appropriate):

- Terrace: Unknown T-1 T-2 T-3 T-4
- Beach Ridge Terrace Remnant Natural Levee Floodplain
- Low Rise on Floodplain Alluvium Island Kame Drumlin
- Esker Moraine Glacial Hummock Wetland Hummock
- Bluff Bluff Base Bluff Edge Saddle Hill or Ridge Top
- Closed Depression Unrecorded Other (specify) _____

*15. Soils:

Soil Association Miamian-Celina

Soil Series-Phase/Complex Miamian silt loam

Reference Paul E. Davis et al 1976

Soil Survey of Montgomery County, Ohio

*16. Down Slope Direction (select only one, as appropriate):

- N NW NE E All Flat
- S SW SE W Unrecorded

*17. Slope Gradient (percent) 0-2% Unrecorded _____

*18. Drainage System (see manual):

Major Drainage Ohio River

Minor Drainage Great Miami River

*19. Closest Water Source (select only one, as appropriate):

- Name: Great Miami River
- Permanent Stream Lake/Pond Ephemeral Stream
 - Permanent Spring Swamp/Bog Intermittent Spring/Seep
 - Slough/Oxbow Lake Artificial Lake/Pond (historic sites only)
 - Artificial Stream/Ditch (historic sites only) Unrecorded
 - Other (specify) _____

*20. Horizontal Distance to Closest Water Source 600 (meters from UTM point)

21. Elevation Above Closest Water Source 18 (meters A.M.S.L. from UTM point)

F. Reporting Information

*1. Investigation Type (select as many as appropriate):

- Reported Examination of Collection Surface Collection
- Auger/Soil Corer Shovel Test (s) Test Pit (s) Test Trench (es)
- Deep Test (s) PZ or Humus Removal Testing/Excav. (strategy unknown)
- Mitigation/Block Excavation Aerial Photograph
- Remote Sensing (specify) _____
- Chemical Analysis (specify) _____
- Unrecorded Other (specify) _____

for official use only

2. Surface Collection Strategy (select as many as appropriate):

- Not Applicable Grab Sample Diagnostics
- Controlled-Unknown Controlled-Total
- Controlled-Sample Unrecorded
- Other (specify) _____

3. If surface collection strategy is Controlled-Total, Controlled-Sample, or Other, describe methodology and percentage.

4. Surface Visibility (select only one, as appropriate):

- None Less than 10% 11-50%
- 51-90% 91-100% Unrecorded

5. Describe surface conditions.

grass-covered field

6. Site Area (square meters) 1 (find spot)

Unrecorded _____

7. Basis for Site Area Estimate (select only one, as appropriate):

- Gessed Historic Maps Aerial Photograph Paced
- Taped Transit/Alidade Range Finder Unrecorded
- Other (specify) find spot

8. Confident of Site Boundaries: No Yes Unrecorded

9. Estimated Percentage of Site Excavated Unrecorded Unknown

0. Name of Form Preparer Robert V. Riordan

1. Institution Wright State University

2. Date of Form (year/month) 87/10

3. Field Date (year/month) 87/ 9

4. Time Spent at Site 20 minutes

5. Weather Conditions fair, warm (70s)

6. Name (s), Address (es), Phone Number (s) of Local Informants

7. Artifact Repository (ies) Wright State University
Laboratory of Anthropology

B. Name (s), Address (es), Phone Number (s) of Owners of Collections From Site (attach inventories of private collections).

for official use only

19. Photographs (select as many as appropriate):

No. of Slides _____ No. of Prints 1
 Aerials: _____ Black/White _____ Color _____ Infrared
 _____ None

20. Name and Address of Institution Where Photos Are Filed (include photo log number if available)

Wright State University
Laboratory of Anthropology

21. National Register Status (select only one, as appropriate):

_____ National Register Property† _____
 _____ Determined Eligible for National Register† _____
 National Register Status Not Assessed
 _____ Removed from National Register† _____
 _____ Determined Not Eligible† _____
 †Determination made by Keeper of the National Register (date) _____

22. State Registry Status (select only one, as appropriate):

_____ State Registry Listed† _____
 Not Assessed for State Registry
 _____ Removed from State Registry† _____
 _____ Determined Not Eligible† _____
 †Determination made by Ohio Historical Society (date) _____

23. Discuss the potential significance of the site (does it meet National Register and/or State Registry criteria of significance in your opinion? Why or why not? Upon what evidence have you based your opinion?)

The site is not believed to be eligible for listing in the NR. The flake found was the only artifact present. An additional 8 shovel tests were dug within 4 meters of the find spot without further artifact recovery, and other shovel tests 20 m in each cardinal direction failed to recover anything (soil screened through 1/4-inch mesh).

24. Special Status (select only one, as appropriate):

_____ None	_____ Wilderness Area	_____ Wildlife Preserve	_____
_____ Park	_____ Scenic River	_____ Nature Preserve	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forest	_____ Military Installation	_____ Archaeological Preserve	
_____ Archaeological District		_____ Unknown	
_____ Other (specify) _____			

for official use only

References - List Primary Documentary References (see manual):

1. Riordan, Robert V.
1987 An Archaeological Survey of Portions of
the Mound Facility, Montgomery County, Ohio.
Wright State University Public Archaeology Report
No. 18
2. _____

3. _____

H. Radiometric Dates

1. Materials (s) Dated _____
Date (uncorrected C14 years) _____
Laboratory _____
Sample # _____
Reference (s) _____
2. Materials (s) Dated _____
Date (uncorrected C14 years) _____
Laboratory _____
Sample # _____
Reference (s) _____
3. Additional Radiometric Dates. Yes _____ No _____
(use Continuation Section to list other dates)

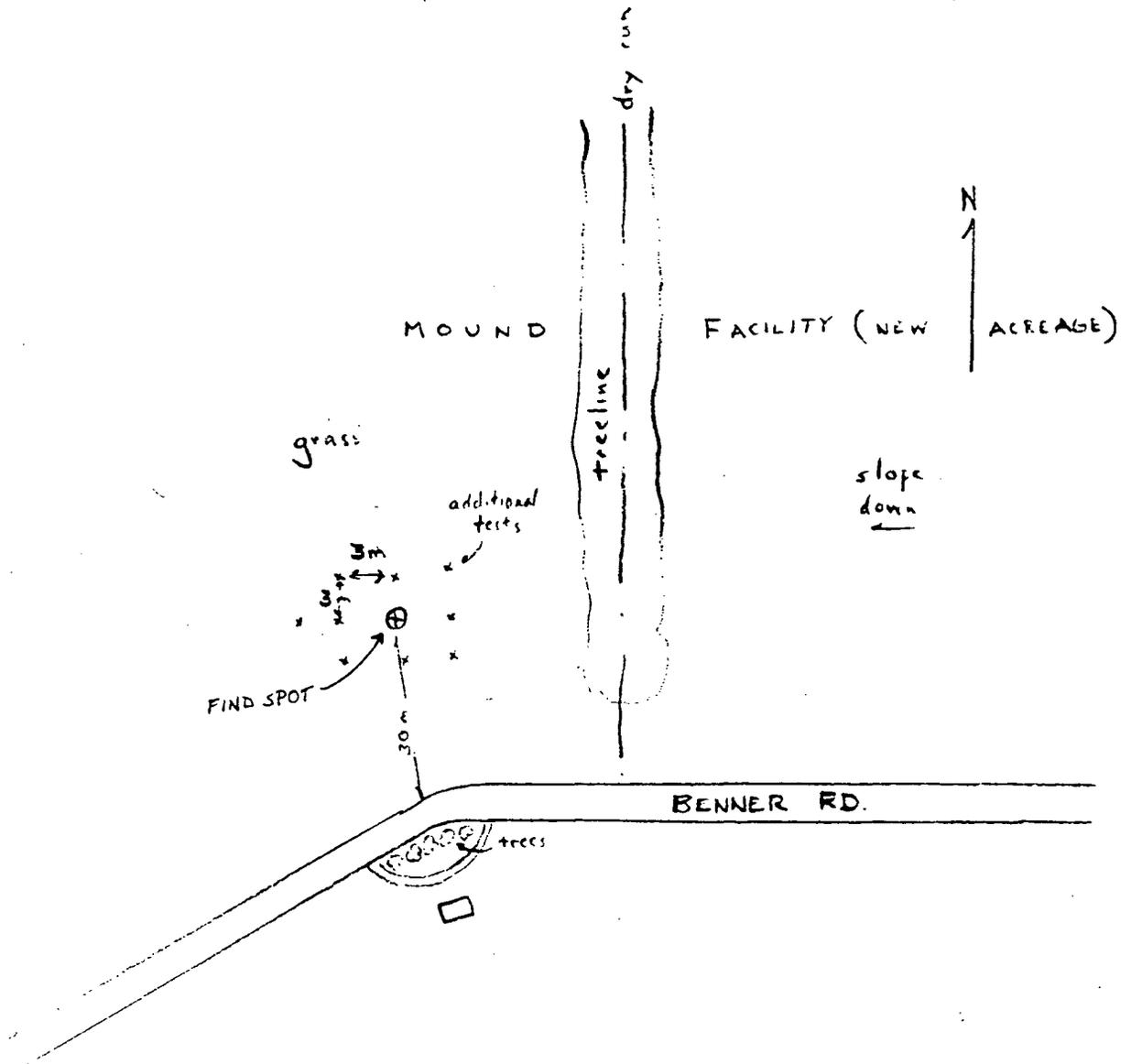
I. Description of Site

1. State physical description of the site and its setting, including dimensions, features (with measurements), nature and location of artifacts and concentrations, extent and location of disturbances, etc.

Site is located on a relatively level section of the hillside that slopes west downhill from Mound Road on the east to the Great Miami River on the west. The flake was recovered in a shovel test. Eight additional tests were situated around the find spot with no additional recovery. Site area is in grass, on land that has always been in agricultural use, and is assumed to have been plowed in the past.

Sketch Map or Copy of Project Map of Site

Include north arrow and scale. Attach a Xeroxed section of the appropriate U.S.G.S. quadrangle on a separate sheet. Outline total area surveyed and include locations of all identified sites on the Xerox of the quadrangle.



*Site Location

Permanent Feature	Distance (m)	Direction/Bearing from Site to Terrain Feature
Bend in Benner Rd	30	SSE
Cin.-Dayton Rd	330	W
Mound Rd.	940	E

OHIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY

for official use only

*Response required for acceptance of form

Coder _____

Date _____

A. Identification

- *1. Type of Form (select as many as appropriate):
 New Form Revised Form Transcribed Data
- 2. County Montgomery *3. Trinomial State Site Number 33 - MY - 634
- 4. Site Name (s) David Groby Farm
- 5. Project Site Number NA
- 6. Other State Site Number NA
- 7. Source (of Item A.5. and/or A.6.) _____

B. Location

- *1. UTM Zone X 16 or 17
 Easting 7 3 2 6 6 0
 Northing 4 3 8 8 7 8 0
- 2. Latitude _____° _____' _____"
 Longitude _____° _____' _____"
- *3. Township T2N Range 5E Not Applicable _____
 Section 35 ¼ Section: _____ SW _____ SE _____ NW X NE
 Township Name Miami
- *4. Quadrangle Name Franklin
- *5. Quadrangle Date 1965, photorevised 1974
- *6. Confident of Site Location X Yes _____ No

C. Ownership

- *1. Name (s) Mound Facility
 Address PO Box 32
 City/Town, State, Zip Miamisburg, Ohio 45342
 Phone (513) 866-7444
- 2. Tenant (if any) _____
 Address _____
 City/Town, State, Zip _____
 Phone () _____
- *3. Ownership Status (select only one, as appropriate):
 Private (single) Private (multiple) Local Govt.
 State Govt. Federal Govt. Multiple Govt.
 Mixed-Govt./Private Unknown

D. Temporal Affiliations

- *1. Affiliations Present (select only one, as appropriate):
 Prehistoric Historic Prehistoric and Historic
 Unknown Unrecorded

*Site No. 33 - MY - 634
Plotted

for official use only

Prehistoric

2. Prehistoric Temporal Period (s) Represented (select as many as appropriate):

Unassigned Prehistoric Paleoindian
 Archaic: Unassigned Early Middle Late
 Woodland: Unassigned Early Middle Late
 Late Prehistoric Protohistoric Other (specify) _____

3. Minimum Number of Prehistoric Temporal Periods Represented _____

4. Basis for Assignment of Prehistoric Temporal Period (s) (select as many as appropriate):

Diagnostic Artifacts Diagnostic Features Radiometric
 Unrecorded Other (specify) _____

5. Prehistoric Cultural Component (s) Represented (see manual):

a. _____
 b. _____
 c. _____
 d. _____
 e. _____
 f. _____

6. Describe how Prehistoric Temporal Period (s) and Cultural Component (s) were determined (list diagnostic artifacts and/or features; include type names, attach photographs and/or illustrations, and identify researcher). When listing artifacts and/or features please specify Prehistoric Cultural Component (s) by using letter designations from Item D.5.

Researcher _____

7. Categories of Prehistoric Materials Present at Site (select as many as appropriate):

Lithics Ceramics Metal Faunal Remains Floral Remains
 Human Skeletal Remains Unrecorded Other (specify) _____

8. Specific Prehistoric Cultural Materials Collected:

Type	Count	Type	Count
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

Historic

9. Affiliation Present (select only one, as appropriate):

Aboriginal Non-Aboriginal Both Undetermined

10. Historic Temporal Period (s) Represented (select as many as appropriate):

a. _____ Pre-1795 b. _____ 1796-1829 c. _____ 1830-1849
 d. _____ 1850-1879 e. _____ 1880-1899 f. _____ 1900-1929
 g. _____ 1930-1949 h. _____ 1950-1974 i. _____ 1975-2000
 j. _____ Historic k. _____ 18th Century l. 19th Century
 m. 20th Century n. _____ Historic Aboriginal

for official use only

1. Minimum Number of Historic Temporal Periods Represented 1

12. Basis for Assignment of Historic Temporal Period (s) (select as many as appropriate):

- Diagnostic Artifacts Diagnostic Architectural Remains
 Diagnostic Features Documentary Evidence Oral Tradition
 Unrecorded Other (specify) _____

13. Describe how Historic Temporal Period (s) were determined (list any diagnostic architectural remains, diagnostic artifacts and/or features; include type names, attach photographs and/or illustrations, and identify researcher). When listing artifacts and/or features specify Historic Temporal Period (s) by using letter designations from Item D.10.

limestone barn foundation; historic atlas (Everts 1875);
1965 USGS Quadrangle (Franklin)

artifacts: (m): sparkplug

Researcher Robert V. Riordan

14. Functional Categories of Historic Materials Present at Site (select as many as appropriate):

- Kitchen Furniture Personal
 Toys & Games Printed Matter Religious/Ceremonial
 Military Weapons Transportation
 Architectural Misc. Hardware Const./Manufacturing Tools
 Agricultural Fuel/Energy Food Remains
 Clothing Unrecorded Unknown
 Other (specify) _____

15. Specific Historic Cultural Materials Collected:

Type	Count	Type	Count
clear window glass	5	spike	1
.22 LR cartridge	1	wire	1
sparkplug	1	round nails	2
clear bottle base	1	rectangular nail	1
brown bottle glass	1		
green bottle glass	1		

General

16. Describe Prehistoric and/or Historic Cultural Materials observed but not collected. State reason (s) for not collecting.

lawnmower (too large to collect; no desire to collect)
used rubber tires (auto): 5 (ditto)

7. Affiliated Ohio Historic Inventory Site Number and Name :

for official use only

Physical Description

Archaeological Setting (select only one, as appropriate):

- Rockshelter/Cave Open Unrecorded Unknown
- Submerged Other (specify) _____

Prehistoric Site Type (select as many as appropriate):

- Habitation: Camp Village Hamlet Unspecified Habitation
- Extractive: Quarry Workshop
- Ceremonial: Unspecified Mound Earth Mound Stone Mound
- Effigy Mound Mound Group Hilltop Enclosure
- Geometrical Earthwork Cemetery Isolated Burial (s)
- Petroglyph/Pictograph
- Other: Unknown Unrecorded Other (specify) _____

Historic Site Type (select as many as appropriate):

- Residential Commercial Social Government
- Religious Educational Mortuary Recreation
- Subsistence Industrial Health Care Military
- Transportation Unrecorded Unknown
- Other (specify) _____

State the bases on which site type assignment (s) were made.

farmstead recorded in atlases

Site Condition (select only one, as appropriate):

- Undisturbed Disturbed - Extent Unknown Fully disturbed
- Destroyed (architecture) Unrecorded Unknown

Dominant Agent (s) of Disturbance (select as many as appropriate):

- None Apparent Agriculture Historic Construction Water
- Transportation Archaeological Excavation Mining Vandalism
- Unrecorded Other (specify) during process of razing

Nature of Disturbance/Destruction:

destruction of standing structures; amount of disturbance of archaeological component unknown

Current Dominant Land Use (see manual):

transitional area

Land Use History:

agricultural farmstead

Site Elevation 232 Meters A.M.S.L. (elevation to be taken from UTM point)

Physiographic Setting of Site (select only one, as appropriate):

- Lake Plain Lexington Peneplain Unglaciaded Plateau
- Till Plain Glaciaded Plateau Unrecorded

for official use only

12. Glacial Geomorphology (select only one, as appropriate):

- Not Applicable
- Kansan Ground Moraine
- Illinoian Ground Moraine
- Illinoian Outwash
- Wisconsin Ground Moraine
- Unrecorded
- Wisconsin End/Lateral Moraine
- Wisconsin Kame/Kettle/Esker/Drumlin
- Wisconsin Lacustrine Deposit
- Post Wisconsin Lacustrine Deposit
- Wisconsin Outwash
- Other (specify) _____

3. Regional Geomorphological Setting (select only one, as appropriate):

- Stream Valley
- Upland Hill Slope
- Hill or Ridge Top
- Lake Plains Interfluvial Zone
- Beach Ridge
- Unrecorded

4. Local Environmental Setting (select only one, as appropriate):

- Terrace: Unknown T-1 T-2 T-3 T-4
- Beach Ridge
- Low Rise on Floodplain
- Esker
- Moraine
- Bluff
- Closed Depression
- Terrace Remnant
- Alluvium
- Glacial Hummock
- Bluff Base
- Unrecorded
- Natural Levee
- Island
- Kame
- Other (specify) _____
- Floodplain
- Drumlin
- Wetland Hummock
- Saddle
- Hill or Ridge Top

5. Soils:

Soil Association Miamian-Celina

Soil Series-Phase/Complex Miamian clay loam

Reference Paul E. Davis et al 1976

Soil Survey of Montgomery County, Ohio

6. Down Slope Direction (select only one, as appropriate):

- N
- NW
- NE
- E
- S
- SW
- SE
- W
- All
- Flat
- Unrecorded

7. Slope Gradient (percent) 6-12 Unrecorded _____

8. Drainage System (see manual):

Major Drainage Ohio River

Minor Drainage Great Miami River

9. Closest Water Source (select only one, as appropriate):

- Name: Great Miami River
- Permanent Stream
 - Permanent Spring
 - Slough/Oxbow Lake
 - Artificial Stream/Ditch (historic sites only)
 - Other (specify) _____
 - Lake/Pond
 - Swamp/Bog
 - Artificial Lake/Pond (historic sites only)
 - Unrecorded
 - Ephemeral Stream
 - Intermittent Spring/Seep

0. Horizontal Distance to Closest Water Source 510 (meters from UTM point)

1. Elevation Above Closest Water Source 13 (meters A.M.S.L. from UTM point)

Reporting Information

1. Investigation Type (select as many as appropriate):

- Reported
- Auger/Soil Corer
- Deep Test (s)
- Mitigation/Block Excavation
- Remote Sensing (specify) _____
- Chemical Analysis (specify) _____
- Unrecorded
- Examination of Collection
- Shovel Test (s)
- PZ or Humus Removal
- Aerial Photograph
- Surface Collection
- Test Pit (s)
- Testing/Excav. (strategy unknown)
- Test Trench (es)
- Other (specify) _____

for official use only

Surface Collection Strategy (select as many as appropriate):

- Not Applicable
- Controlled-Unknown
- Controlled-Sample
- Other (specify) _____
- Grab Sample
- Controlled-Total
- Unrecorded
- Diagnostics

If surface collection strategy is Controlled-Total, Controlled-Sample, or Other, describe methodology and percentage.

Surface Visibility (select only one, as appropriate):

- None
- Less than 10%
- 51-90%
- 91-100%
- 11-50%
- Unrecorded

Describe surface conditions.

grass and scrub wood covered

Site Area (square meters) 3200

Unrecorded _____

Basis for Site Area Estimate (select only one, as appropriate):

- Guessed
- Historic Maps
- Taped
- Aerial Photograph
- Paced
- Transit/Alidade
- Range Finder
- Unrecorded

Other (specify) _____

Confident of Site Boundaries: No Yes Unrecorded

Estimated Percentage of Site Excavated 0 Unrecorded Unknown

Name of Form Preparer Robert V. Riordan

Institution Wright State University

Date of Form (year/month) 87/10

Field Date (year/month) 87/ 9

Time Spent at Site 1 hour

Weather Conditions fair, 70s

Name (s), Address (es), Phone Number (s) of Local Informants

Artifact Repository (ies) Wright State University Laboratory of Anthropology

Name (s), Address (es), Phone Number (s) of Owners of Collections From Site (attach inventories of private collections).

for official use only

Photographs (select as many as appropriate):

No. of Slides _____ No. of Prints _____

Aerials: Black/White _____ Color _____ Infrared _____

_____ None

Name and Address of Institution Where Photos Are Filed (include photo log number if available)

Wright State University Laboratory of Anthropology

National Register Status (select only one, as appropriate):

_____ National Register Property† _____

_____ Determined Eligible for National Register† _____

National Register Status Not Assessed _____

_____ Removed from National Register† _____

_____ Determined Not Eligible† _____

†Determination made by Keeper of the National Register (date) _____

State Registry Status (select only one, as appropriate):

_____ State Registry Listed† _____

Not Assessed for State Registry _____

_____ Removed from State Registry† _____

_____ Determined Not Eligible† _____

†Determination made by Ohio Historical Society (date) _____

Discuss the potential significance of the site (does it meet National Register and/or State Registry criteria of significance in your opinion? Why or why not? Upon what evidence have you based your opinion?)

Site does not appear eligible for NR. It is a typical farmstead originating in latter 19th century with use into mid/latter 20th century. Duplicated by thousands of other archaeological components as well as extant examples.

Special Status (select only one, as appropriate):

None _____ Wilderness Area _____ Wildlife Preserve _____

Park _____ Scenic River _____ Nature Preserve _____

Forest _____ Military Installation _____ Archaeological Preserve _____

_____ Archaeological District _____ Unknown _____

_____ Other (specify) _____

for official use only

G. References - List Primary Documentary References (see manual):

- 1. Everts, L.H.
1875 Combination Atlas Map of Montgomery County.
- 2. USGS
1974 Franklin Quadrangle, 7.5 minute series.
- 3. Riordan, Robert V.
1987 An Archaeological Survey of portions of the Mound Facility, Montgomery County, Ohio. Wright State University Public Archaeology Report No. 18. Dayton.

I. Radiometric Dates

- 1. Materials (s) Dated _____
Date (uncorrected C14 years) _____
Laboratory _____
Sample # _____
Reference (s) _____
- 2. Materials (s) Dated _____
Date (uncorrected C14 years) _____
Laboratory _____
Sample # _____
Reference (s) _____
- 3. Additional Radiometric Dates Yes _____ No _____
(use Continuation Section to list other dates)

Description of Site

- 1. State physical description of the site and its setting, including dimensions, features (with measurements), nature and location of artifacts and concentrations, extent and location of disturbances, etc.

Site is located near junction of Benner and Cincinnati-Dayton Rds., originally composed of five or more structures. One foundation, apparently of a barn, is visible. Fencing from this farm is still up in the area. Historic trash associated with the farm is scattered about on the surface, including a lawnmower and old auto tires. Artifacts that represent the structures and activities pursued within and near them are found by shovel testing. Farmstead destroyed in 1980s; this destruction expectably affected the materials below surface to at least a small extent.

1. Discuss the relationship between the site and other known sites in the area in terms of location, physical characteristics, size, etc.

Site was historic farmstead dating to mid-nineteenth century. Apparently a typical residential/agricultural complex with house and outbuildings. None are standing today. A limestone foundation of a barn can be seen.

Continuation Section: Specify Section & Item (use additional Continuation Sheet (s) if necessary)

K. Sketch Map or Copy of Project Map of Site

Include north arrow and scale. Attach a Xeroxed section of the appropriate U.S.G.S. quadrangle on a separate sheet. Outline total area surveyed and include locations of all identified sites on the Xerox of the quadrangle.



x - shovel tests (all 20 m apart, despite sketch)
 (x) - artifact recovered

*Site Location

Permanent Feature	Distance (m)	Direction/Bearing from Site to Terrain Feature
Cin.-Dayton Rd	130	W
Benner Rd.	40	S
bend in Benner Rd.	190	ENE

Appendix II

Project Personnel

Project Personnel

Scott Arnold

pursuing B.A. in Anthropology, Wright State University
field experience: WSU Field School 1986
crew member on four CRM projects

G. Ronald Noval

B.A. Anthropology, Wright State University, 1986
enrolled in M.A. program in Anthropology at Eastern New
Mexico University, Portales, N.M. 1986 - 87
field experience: WSU Field School 1984, 1985
Supervisor, WSU Field School 1986, 1987
crew member or field supervisor on 6 CRM
projects, 1985-87

Todd Tucky

pursuing B.A. in Anthropology, Wright State University
field experience: WSU Field School, 1986, 1987
crew member on three CRM projects

Appendix III
Scope of Services and Proposal

Archaeological Services Proposal

Project Area: A phase I and II literature search and archaeological survey will be performed on a 124-acre parcel of land recently acquired by the U.S. Government for expansion of the Mound Facility in Miamisburg, Montgomery County, Ohio, and on undeveloped acreage in the existing Facility.

Methods: Pertinent archaeological and historical literature and site files will be reviewed to seek knowledge of previously-identified sites within the project area, and to ascertain the nature of sites that might be encountered there. Field survey will employ visual inspection of unobscured or partially-obscured ground surfaces, and shovel testing in areas obscured by vegetation. Shovel tests will be systematically spaced every 20 meters, excavated to subsoil (where feasible), and the soil screened for artifacts. The presence of artifacts is, by either method, definitional of a site location. An attempt will be made to assess site sizes and to find artifacts diagnostic of a site's cultural and temporal affiliations. Curation of artifacts will be at the Laboratory of Anthropology of Wright State University, Dayton.

Time: Three days will be allocated for the literature search, three for the field survey, two days for lab analysis, and six days for report production. A draft report will be submitted to Monsanto by November 1, 1987. Two weeks will be allocated for a review of the draft report by MRC, and the final report will be

submitted by December 15, 1987.

Conditions: Due to the nature of the work performed at the Mound Facility, which includes the storage and processing of potentially hazardous products, MRC will provide personnel capable of monitoring the soil being tested and the safety of project personnel. A descriptive memorandum and mapping will be provided to the Principal Investigator that outlines the areas where previous surveys have identified the presence of hazardous or contaminating materials, including the nature of any health hazard such materials may represent. The Principal Investigator may, at his discretion, reject the survey of any area he believes may constitute a hazard to the health of project personnel.

Report Format and Distribution: The final report will adhere to the guidelines specified by the Ohio Archaeological Council and adopted by the Ohio Historic Preservation Office. Five copies of the draft and final reports will be submitted to Monsanto Research Corporation, and three copies of the final report will be submitted to the Ohio Archaeological Council.